

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the person submitting the sheet, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

## HUSBAND

Born 29 June 1880? Place Fairview S  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Marr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died 13 Dec 1945 Place Midway  
 Bur. \_\_\_\_\_ Place Heber City

HUSBAND'S FATHER

HUSBAND'S  
OTHER WIVES

David Alexander GIBSON HUSBAND'S MOTHER Mary Ellen WELLS

## WIFE

Born 1 Oct 1885 Place Heber  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died 29 June 1957 Place Midway  
 Bur. \_\_\_\_\_ Place Heber  
 WIFE'S FATHER William Andrew LUKE

WIFE'S OTHER  
HUSBANDSWIFE'S  
MOTHEREllen Matilda BUSBY

SEX M F	CHILDREN		WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE		WHEN DIED		
	List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM		DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1	William "E" GIBSON		9	Feb	1903	Midway	Wasatch	Utah	17 June 1925				
2	Ellen GIBSON		10	Feb	1907	"	"	"					
3	David LeRoy GIBSON		2	Oct	1908						29 Jan 1965		
4	Andrew GIBSON		6	July	1910				6 Aug 1980				
5	May twin GIBSON		16	Oct	1911								
6	James twin GIBSON		16	Oct	1911								
7	Lawrence Douglas GIBSON		18	Dec	1920						22 Nov 1998		
8	Florence Emma GIBSON		26	Sep	1923				(1) Leona BABCOCK (2) Freda M				
9									(1) Fay A LUKE				
10									(2) William Fay McDONALD				
11													

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Called Florence Jan 2004 for children

OTHER MARRIAGES

Husband

Wife

Ward  
Examiners: 1.  
2.Stake or  
Mission

William Wells GIBSON 1883  
 Nellie May LUKE

NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING SHEET

RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND

RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE

FOUR GENERATION SHEETS FOR FILING ONLY

YES ☐NO ☐

DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## LDS ORDINANCE DATA

BAPTIZED (Date)

ENDOWED (Date)

SEALED (Date and Temple)

HUSBAND

WIFE TO HUSBAND

W Fay McDonald  
 artificial Brick  
 Richard Dazey Bottle Hollow  
 project engineer - Home stead  
 Wm E - Park ut Keetley  
 Ellen Gibson 26 Feb 1907  
 David LeRoy " 2 Oct 1908  
 Andrew " 6 Jul 1910  
 May Twin 3 hrs 16 Oct 1911  
 James " 16 Oct 1911  
 Lawrence Douglas 18 Dec 1920  
 Florence Emma 26 Sep 1923  
 Leona Babcock  
 Freda Martia

large room and filling this hole with water and clay. This mixture was allowed to soak overnight. Next morning, the mixture was transferred to a large wooden box which contained an apparatus referred to as a "dolly." The dolly actually was large mixing blades. The mixing device was powered by horses that plodded around the large box in a manner similar to old-time threshing of grain.

As the mud was being mixed, workmen would prepare wooden molds that were dipped in water and then in red sand. When the mud mixture was at the right consistency, it was taken from the mixing box, put into the wooden molds and leveled. These raw brick were then stacked with air space between each brick. Among the piles of brick, fire boxes or trenches were built, running about two feet apart. Fires were built in these trenches and kept burning continuously for three days and nights, or until the bricks were dry.

Indicative of the hard work involved in making brick is this note from the books of Henry Van Wagoner. Mr. Van Wagoner kept the time of his employees in a note book, and wrote after the name of one man: "One very, very hard days work for Henry Van Wagoner for only two dollars."

The Midway brick yards operated for many years, furnishing materials for such buildings as Wasatch High School which was built in 1912; homes such as the Nelson's by the railroad tracks, Bonner's, James Ritchie's in Charleston, Streets, George Johnson's and Coleman's. The Henry T. Coleman home built by John Watkins is said to be the first brick house built in the valley.

Some of the more prominent brick makers through the years have been David Provost, Theophilus Epperson, Amos and Lawrence Epperson, Louis Coleman and E. Luke Provost.

## BLACKSMITHS

Shoes for horses and oxen, wagon and buggy tires, sharpened and tempered, plow shares and drills and picks were just a few of the essentials needed by early settlers of Midway. For these necessities they looked to the blacksmiths of the community.

Fires of the huge fires would often glow late into the night and the anvils would ring as the blacksmiths worked to keep the farmers ready for another day's work. Services were usually paid for in produce, exchanged labor or whatever means of exchange was most readily available.

Those who were prominent in the trade in Midway included Henry Alexander, Jos. Neilsen, John Wright, Henry T. Coleman, Robert Krebs, Samuel (m) Hair, Robert Ross, Ernest White, J. R. Springer and William (son). Mr. Gibson operated the last blacksmith shop in the community.